

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

April 19 1925.

1173376 "K" RJG
P.L.C. 16, Mississippi.* Claim 94. Heirs of
J. E. Baudreau.Mississippi Abstract Title and Guaranty Company,
Gulfport, Mississippi.

Gentlemen:

With reference to your letters of March 20, and 28, 1925, the status of the claim of the heirs of J. E. Baudreau No. 94, embracing S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 2, S $\frac{1}{2}$ S $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 3, Lot 12, fractional Sec. 4, and fractional Secs. 9, 10 and 11, T. 8 S., R. 8 W., containing 1238.53 acres, was given in telegram from this office dated March 25, 1925. The description given above is taken from a patent certificate issued at Augusta, Mississippi, January 25, 1848, by the local officers.

The claim is shown on a copy of a plat of a survey made in 1834 as described above except that the area appears to be 1238.15 acres. The only other plat

Baudreau

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EMPLOYEE

IF SENDER PAYS CASH, OBTAIN COPY ON THIS FORM AND HAVE IT RECUPTED AS FOLLOWS
REC'D PAYMENT \$..... OPERATOR, PAID IN CASH

SENT BY _____ TITLE _____

Commissioner.

being made Letter should be mailed within a week.

Examination of records reference Boudreau claim

To Mississippi Abstract, Title & Guaranty Co.,

Culport, Mississippi.

DEPT. IDENTIFICATION CARD NO.
PLACE Washington, D. C.
DATE March 21, 1925

OTHERWISE CHARGE BUREAU OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE STATION 3673

OFFICIAL BUSINESS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

TELEGRAM VIA POSTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Bureau of General Land Office

173376

1-0800

Night letter

PRIVATE LAND CLAIM OF

Heirs of J. O. Baudreau,
 # 248. Cont 7 claims 94

S.

T.

A

R.

S. W.

1238

State of

Mississippi

Report, 3 p. 13

REFERENCES.

see case of Andrew Dexter

1173376 - Telegrams Mar. 16-21-23-24-25, 1925

To Mississippi abstract, ~~and~~
 Title and Guaranty Co., Gulfport,
 Mississippi. R.J.S. 2/2/25

" Letter to same R.J.S. "x" April 14, 1925

See Senate Bill 1423-1202801
 H.R. Bill 6086-3-3-26 K word.

Confirmed by ^{Private} act approved
 Feb. 12, 1926 (Private No. 1—
 69th Congress).

See "Sketch No 17. Miss. Lett. 1/26/29
 To C. S. Street JWS 3/7/25

? See act 2/3/45 confirming survey claim ^{copy} 4/14/1925

ACTION.

Mar. 25, 1925

Claim unconfirmed: see copies of
 correspondence placed herein by R.J.S. "x"

Surveyors Office Jackson Miss.
June 21st 1834

The within is conformable to the original plat & field
Notes as approved by me on the 30th June 1832

Cydean Fritz
Surveyor South of Tennessee

Item of A B B within and

Warrant No. 295

Confiscate No. 4

License No. 94

Deed No. 3

18 N 8 West

to the O. P. P.
to the O. P. P.

1/4

Baudreart

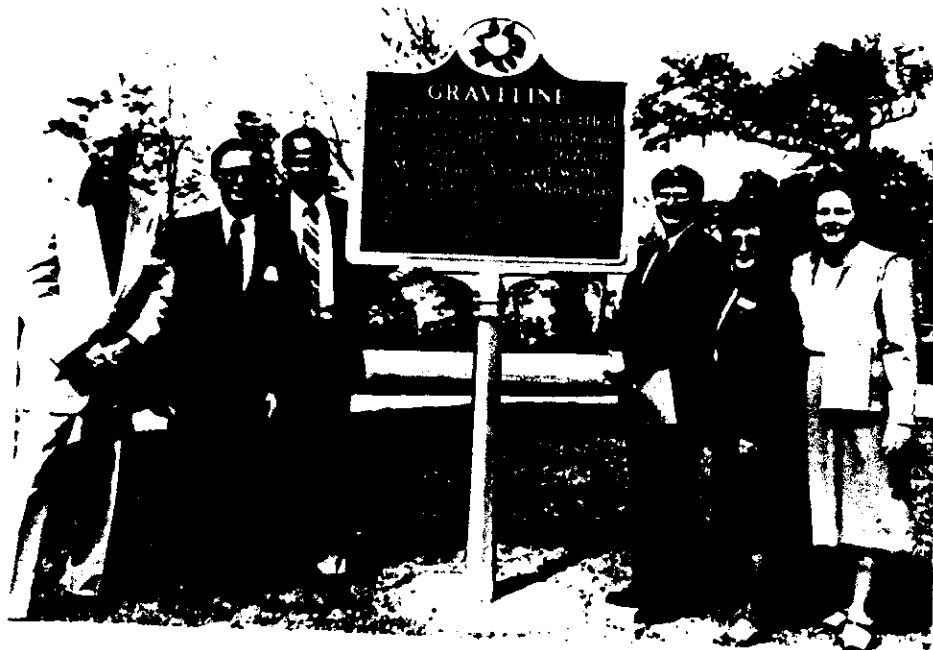


28th June 1824

Signed Thomas Dilbo
 Deputy Surveyor

Baudreau

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1830 U.S. Census
Jackson County, Miss.

Beaudreaux 815

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Beaudreaux
#1

5 SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the

Name of County, City, Ward, Township, Parish, Precinct, Hundred, or District.	NAMES, or HEADS OF FAMILIES.	FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING THOSE OF COLOR)																	
		MALES														Under five years of age.	Of five and under ten.	Of ten and under fifteen.	Of fifteen and under twenty.
		Under five years of age.	Of five and under ten.	Of ten and under fifteen.	Of fifteen and under twenty.	Of twenty and under thirty.	Of thirty and under forty.	Of forty and under fifty.	Of fifty and under sixty.	Of sixty and under seventy.	Of seventy and under eighty.	Of eighty and under ninety.	Of ninety and under one hundred.	Of one hundred and upwards.					
		under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100, &c.	under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	
Jackson County	John Beaudreaux				1				1							1			
	Mary Bond			1		1											1	2	
	Jacob Linder	2	2					1									1		
	Simon Leamon	1		1	2	1	1	1			1					2			
	Simon Davis	2						1											
	Andrew Farnoff				1					1						1	1	2	
	Manuel Toliver					1			1										
	Simon Carson	2	1	1	1			1							1	1	1		
	Wm. Simons	3	1	2	1		1									1	1		
	Clark Davis	1	1			2			1							1	1	2	
	John Koon			1							1					2	1	1	
	Joseph Rogers												1					1	
	John Rogers	1	2				1	1								1	1	1	
	Wm. A. C. Faragut	1					2									2			
	John Beaudreaux	1	1						1								1		
	Constantine Mercier																		
	Person Leach																		
	Marion Ellis																		
	Peter Linder									3		1							
	Wm. Gates		1	1	1	1				1									
Daniel Wether	2					1					1								
Wm. Reeves Junr	2			1				1							1				
Lewis Parker				1	1				1							1	2		
John Shoemaker						1			1										
Samuel O'Neal	1	1				1									2				
George Dickey				1					1								2		
Frank Wilson						1									2				
Peter - a slave																			
		12	12	10	5	18	6	6	7	2	3	1			12	11	12		

by the Marshal of the

District (or Territory) of

FRAN COLORED PERSONAL

FEMALES

MALES

FEMALES

TOTAL

WHITE PERSONS

Under 10
10 to 14
15 to 19
20 to 24
25 to 29
30 to 34
35 to 39
40 to 44
45 to 49
50 to 54
55 to 59
60 to 64
65 to 69
70 to 74
75 to 79
80 to 84
85 to 89
90 to 94
95 to 99
100 and over

0

7

7

3

2

5

2

3

7

7

5

1

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2

1

1

4

2

6

5

6

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1

2-E—Mobile Press Register Sunday, Aug. 29, 1982

HERITAGE

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By JAY HIGGINBOTHAM
Local Historian

When Le Moyne d'Iberville abandoned Biloxi Bay in the winter of 1701-02 and transferred Louisiana's principal fortification to the Mobile River, one of his more reliable lieutenants in the establishment of the new outpost was Jean-Baptiste Baudreau de Graveline.

Graveline was a native of Montreal, second son of Urbaine Baudreau de Graveline, a prominent and early settler of the St. Lawrence River.

In late 1699 Graveline left France on the ship *Renommée* on the second of Iberville's strategic voyages and, after nearly two years at Fort Maurepas, assisted Bienville and Iberville in the building of Old Mobile.

Graveline's pay in the service of his king was not great, but he brought with him to Louisiana more risk capital than the typical settler. He saw quickly that his opportunities for success did not lie in the old town of Mobile, but at Massacre (now Dauphin) Island where he would be close to both the ship traffic and the Spanish at Pensacola.

At Pensacola the Spanish, while lacking in supplies and consumer goods, were loaded with currency from New Spain. Graveline, after building a large surplus of capital by selling merchandise to these rivals, arranged to send his hard currency on to Havana, Cap-français and Veracruz in return for livestock, particularly cattle, which he raised on the grasslands of Dauphin Island surrounding the inlet still called Graveline Bay.

By this enterprise, Graveline raised enough capital to purchase a ship and, by the time Cadillac came to reside on Dauphin Island as Louisiana's new governor, Graveline had formed a trading company and was making frequent trips to France.

From one such voyage Graveline brought back a French Protestant wife but, after giving birth to one son, she

died. A few years later, Graveline took an Indian concubine (daughter of a local chieftain) and by her had several additional children.

As the years passed, Graveline became relatively affluent, in several instances being referred to as "the colony's wealthiest settler." When Bienville moved Louisiana's capital back to Biloxi Bay in 1720, Graveline moved his residence to the Pascagoula River where he had been raising cattle for a number of years. It was not far from where his old Canadian comrad Joseph Simon, dit La Pointe had built a dwelling which some maintain still stands today.

By his Indian mate, Graveline had at least two children, one of whom married Pierre Paquet. The descendants of this union today number in the thousands, as do the descendants of Graveline's granddaughter, Catherine-Louise, who married Joseph Bosarge in 1763.

In 1757, one of Graveline's sons, Jean-Baptiste, led a group of insurrectionists up the

Alabama River after the rebels slew one of Governor Kerelac's commandants. On reaching Fort Toulouse, the culprits were overtaken, brought back to Mobile and broken on the wheel, Jean-Baptiste with them.

By 1763, France's Louisiana empire had come to an end. Of the settlers who had lived through the entire French occupation, only Graveline was still alive in the colony (the only other survivor being Bienville himself who, however, was reaching the end of his long life somewhere in Paris). It was during that very year that Graveline was last seen alive on his Pascagoula River estate where he reported to (and was believed by) some gullible journalist that he was 118 years old. Sometime during the next few years (he was then well into his 90s), Graveline must have passed away, although no record of the event has yet come to light. His descendants in the Mobile-Pascagoula area number in the thousands, including many locally well-known figures.

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descendants of his brothers and sister from several of the states and Canada. The marker was paid for through voluntary contributions. For more photos of the ceremonies, see page 6.